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The introduction to the volume is a brief memoir of Dr. Gwatkin by T. R. Glover. It is well known that Gwatkin was bitterly disappointed when Creighton was appointed over him to the Dixie professorship at Cambridge. The circumstance is mentioned in this memoir, and Gwatkin's beautiful letter to Creighton after the appointment is given.

The reviewer's experience with these volumes makes him confident in recommending them to a torn, distressed, and bleeding age.

The Philosophy of Wang Yang Ming. Translated from the Chinese by Frederick Goodrich Henke. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1915. Pp. ix+512. \$2.50.

This book is an important contribution to our Western knowledge of Chinese thought. It is another evidence of the ultimate unity and identity of mind and thought. It shows how the world is beginning to realize this great fact in the coming together of the East and the West. This is a plain matter of observation. We learn, too, how fragmentary and inadequate our knowledge of Chinese thought has been, for we have hitherto assumed that, since Confucius and Mencius, China has contributed very little to knowledge. The book, moreover, puts us at one of the central sources of Japanese thought, since it is read in Japan almost as in China. The reader, besides, will soon learn that the work does not stand out isolated. He will want to read backward and forward. For example, he will find references to the philosophy of Chu Hui-an, who lived three hundred and fifty years before Wang. Chu was a realist who believed that things exist in their own right apart from mind. But Wang was an idealistic monist, finding the basis in universal intuitive knowledge, the embodiment of natural law, and establishing the unity of nature. On page 152 the pupil complains that on account of his many duties he cannot devote himself to learning. The teacher shows him that learning is increased by earnest application to the affairs of life. For example, the pupil is a lawyer. Wang says: "Since you are engaged in trying law cases you should devote yourself to learning in connection with these law cases, for thereby you will really be engaged in the investigation of things," etc. This is the good, substantial doctrine that learning is not something set off by itself. All through the volume the reader is impressed with the practical nature of Wang's philosophy. The fact that the work is not a systematic presentation ought not to repel a Western reader whose system may have enthralled him. It is sometimes a relief to find the detached thoughts of a great philosopher. But by means of the table of contents and the brief but excellent index there is little difficulty in finding the leading ideas.

The translation includes "The Biography of Wang Yang Ming," "Instructions in Practical Life," "Record of Discourses," "Inquiry Regarding the Great Learning," "Letters Written by Wang Yang Ming."

Christus Consolator and Other Poems. By Rossiter W. Raymond. New York: Crowell, 1916. Pp. 81. \$1.00.

The writer sets forth the comfort of the Christian hope in the sorrows of life. He is sure of heaven and God. His mastery of form is limited in range. His style seldom rises above the commonplace, but it is clear and generally fluent. "Who Shall Separate Us?" reaches an elevation in both thought and expression that is not often attained. "Gloom," "home," and "come" are not rhymes; neither are "pardon," and "garden."

The Pulpit Committee. By Charles A. McAlpine. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1917. Pp. iv+72.

In this little book the field secretary of the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Union has gathered and set forth with remarkable clearness all the directions that seem necessary for the guidance of a committee appointed by a church congregationally governed for the purpose of seeking a pastor. No detail seems to have been overlooked and the author's positions, especially with regard to "candidating," are right. We wish that a copy of this volume might be put into the hands of every committee that faces the task of finding and recommending a candidate for the pastorate. It would save many blunders and greatly increase the efficiency of the committee.

Belief and Life. By W. B. Selbie. New York: Scribner, 1917. Pp. viii+143. \$0.75.

In eight expository studies from the Fourth Gospel, Principal Selbie adds a valuable number to the "Short Course Series." He holds that "the Gospel represents the witness of John, the son of Zebedee, to Jesus Christ as communicated to and set down by a disciple or disciples of his." He is therefore strongly convinced that the Gospel was written to "prove the reality of Jesus Christ." His interpretation of significant ideas in the Fourth Gospel is therefore strongly colored by this thought of reality. It gives a positive tone to his interpretation. John 14:6 gives the subject for three of the chapters on the Way, the Truth, and the Life. The most clarifying and satisfactory chapter is on John, chap. 10, where the figure of the shepherd is beautifully interpreted. Preachers will find this book exceedingly fertile in suggestions for expository preaching.